THE CRISIS.

CAPTURE OF THE ARSINAL AT MOBILE

Departure of the South Carolina Commissieners from the Capital.

Plan of the Southern States for Seizing Upon the Public Property.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MINISTRY.

The Question of the Confirmation of the Collector of Charleston by the Senate.

Action of the Committee of Berder State Congressmen.

THE LATE TEN MILLION LOAN,

There is nothing additional of importance received by the aoministration from the South to-day. Neither is re any news confirming the taking of the forts is hina, and n is not believed either by the govmment-or the delegation in Congress. Gov. Ellis, they ert, never would senction such a proceeding. What a mob or a few people under excitement may have done of sourse is not known. The President cannot believe that unwise a measure could be recommended or tolerated by the Southern States generally. If they should do so

brooklyn and Harriet Lane to Charleston, with reinforce-ments to Major Adderson. He has done no such thing. He will not do so either until an attack is made upon Fort umter. Major Anderson has informed the President that he has sufficient force and munitions of war for the persont, and can defend himself from any attack which so in so harry to send reinforcements under these cir-

When the South Carolina Commissioners make their name t of affairs. They were advised before they left here t y many Southern Senators not to be precipitate or eggres live towards the government in their movements They e: tpressed a wish and desire that matters might be

The whole ware now is, whether the Senate will sus hin the President in collecting the revenue. If they reto contirm the Collector which the President bes masted, he cannot of course collect the revenue. The Southern Senators intend to make the fight in the executive se ween, and they assert, with a good deal of con-blence, that no Collector for a Southern port cen be end it is so regarded by the President. If the Southern constors tau hold a few Northern democratic Senators. for instance as Lane, Gwin, Bright, Fitch and Rice may defeat McIntire's confirmation, or any other we determined to make the fight, and have dougest the President to that effect. They have thus for defeated all attempts to go into an executive session. e resalt cans will vote in a body for confirming the

Doff Green has just returned from a visit to the President elect at Sepringsid. He comes back greatly factory talk with Mr. Lincoln, upon the great questions at present distracting the country. He commanuated to the President elect the exact condition of affairs, as he analystood them. He informed Mr. Lin olo that unless Nane mode of adjustment was made that Wi would be lost. Whether he will be able to accomplish anything remains to be seen. He has high hopes that something will yet be done by Mr Lincoln's Plends bere. Duff Green is working like a Trojan to bring it about, and is of opinion that he will succeed.

Mesers. Green, Low and Moses Taylor, of New York are persistent in their chorts to fix up a settlement. They are doing everything in their power to ges the republi cans to make the peressary concessions to save the

The special committee of fourteen from the border States, Senator Crittenden, Chairman, have had two or jostment satisfactory to the South. Such at least is the present opinion of many of its members. The republicans on this committee at the last meeting asked that they might have time to consult with their friends, which was granted.

To-day a republican caucus was boot, and was largely attended. Mr. Hale, of Penusylvania, who is on the Crit tenden committee, submitted a series of resolutions to the caucus, which were concurred in by many republi, cans and opposed by others. They are to the effect that territory North of 36 deg. 30 min. is to dred thousand inhabitants shall form a State constitution, they shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as the people may determine, and that in the meantime neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall either prohibit or exclude slavery therefrom. This proposition found good many advocates. Mr. sherman of Ohio proposed some amendments, but without coming to any conclusion they adjourned to meet again to-

There is a report here to-night from Norfolk that the Brooklyn had steamed up and gone to Fort Monroe, where she was taking on board three hundred United States broops. There has been no order by the government, I am positively assured, to this effect. It cannot be write sithough an officer of the army states that such news has been received here from Norfelk.

The departure of the South Carolina Commissione chafed and brillgerent, awakens the public mind to must tors which must follow. Pending the negotiations of these Commissioners with the President, it was well understood the following propositions had been met and considered by the governments of the States interested,

the children in the event of a repture with the United States generalized, the authorities of South Carelina, in their severage capabity, would immediately some the

fortheatiers and all describes of the State harbors.

It would seem that Major Anderson had a premonition of this determination, and acted accordingly on last christmas night, by removing his forces from a weak point to he drongest one is the harbor of Charleston.

Sec ad-Tint off forts, arsenate, dockyards, barracks, Acc., belonging to the United States, situated on the South era count, molating Indianations from Cape Henry, in Very nea, to the south remost coast borders of fexas, should be immediately second by State troops, upon the first attraction or government corrows opon South Care.

Zhor -- That the telegraph, railroad and stage stations the storer assists should be placed and a the con secular, and control of city appointed State agents in

Large.—That intercommunication between Southern and Northern posts should be interdicted, so far as the introduction of articles contraband of war late Southern from Northern States may be concerned.

Pipel.-The expatriation from Southern States of all sortherners and others who do not recognize the right of wearion, or do operate in the accession or or operation

Neck. The seizure and configuration of all goods contra

Sec. Wil-The confiscation of the property of nonsympat bivers.

Blooks -The defence of the State against foreign legions,

come from what quoter they may.

The aboy ? programme will be followed out if the border States su. Vain South Corolina iu ber initiative movemont. Georgial is in arms already; so are Alabarus, Nis sissippi, Louisia, & and Teras, with the more porthorn or the Fouthern confederacy to join them in the first flush of victory or of a civity action on the part of etto State. That Virginia will behindhend, there is the Acrt arturance from the border counties.

Some of the Alabama delegation have gone home. Menurs righ and Curry, of the House, have gone. Mr. ther; y took but one month's allowacee to each from the "stationery department. This was esteemed an henorable

Compromise on federal paper and twine.

Orders have just been received at the Post Office Department for a further supply of blanks at the Charleston There is more pointical talk and canvarging in public

places to day than usual, although it is a day set apart for humiliation and prayer. This may in part be secreted to the arrival of a large number of delegates to the Virginia Legislature from the northwestern section of the state, who touch as Wash ngton on the way to Richmond, where the Legisia ture convenes on Monday. These delegates are unanimousty in favor of calling a State Convention to consider the state of the country. They are in favor of co-operabelieve that the Legislature will be a unit on that point, and that measures will be adopted without delay to carr

Fresh arrivals from the interior of Peamsylvania re port the continued spread of the Union feeling among the masser. Occasionally a rapid republican belches out his and slavery sentiments, but he is obliged to subside under the overwhelming feeling in favor of the Union,

Ex. Mayor D. C. Baker, of Lynn, Mass., has just arrived from Louisiana, having taken passing notes of the condition of things enroute. He is firm in the conviction that the southern people are almost unanimously in favor of secession, and that at a trumpet's ione three hundred thousand men will rally under ecothern bancers for the defence of southern rights.

Some seven or eight persons, takers of half of the arrived here from New York yestercay. They negotiated for five millions of the loan, at twelve per cent, and paid all of it except \$3,100,660, which amount comes due morrow. The Bank of Commerce and the American Ex-charge Bank are the largest takers. The subscriburs to the loan do not wish to pay the balance, because, they say, the Treasury Department is in the hands of the so-cessionists. If that department is piaced in the hands of Union men they will lend the government what money

it may want, and not otherwise.

All the Senators and Representatives, including se essionists, have been paid their salaries up to the first o January, except the South Carolina members, who were paid up to the time they left about the 20th of Decemb The city has had the appearance of Sunday all day, all the stores being closed and religious services having been hek, in all the Churches and at the Capitol.

In confirmation of my despatch of last night, I learn from an undoubted source that Governor Banks, of Massaol.usetts, bas been tendered a place in Mr Lincoln's Cabinet, the head of the War or Navy Department, and that such is the fact is well received, and I have heard some of the most prominent Congressmen express the hope that is true, and that Mr. Banks will accept.

This rumor gave additional interest to the reports in the HERALD to night of Mr. Banks' valedictory address, and his sentiment in honor of Major Anderson, both of which I hoard road and enthusiastically applauded by a large company of Congressmen. His views upon the present crisis were endorsed by every man present.

An important letter was addressed to a meeting of the

poople's party in Philadelphia, a few days since, by Hon. Wm. Kellogg, of Ihinois. This gentleman's well known act that he represents that State in the Committee of Thirty-three, gives prominence to his opinions. The fol

Herry-arree, gives prominence to his opinions. The following is an extract of the letter:—

He who doubts the will and purpose of Mr. Lincoln to enforce the laws, and to sustain inviolate the constitution, knows but little of the character of the man they have alreated to the highest affice in the gift of sovereign people. Any other course would belie every element of his nature.

About sinety republicans of the House held a cauca to day at the Capitol, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, in th large was transacted, but as the caucus agreed that ne thing relating to their doings should get out, I will stats that Mr. Hale, of Pennsylvania, made a proposi tion to admit Kansas at once as a free State, and then to divide up the remaine ing portion of the Territories in such a manner would forever destroy the Territorial policy of the Chicago platform. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, denounces he proposition in unmeasured terms. The plan fell deads yr. Sherman suggested some mode by which business could be facilitated, and Mr. Grow sustained the idea.

Mrs. Anderson, wife of Major Anderson, arrived in this city to day, her mission having reference, it is believed to the reports that her husband had been surrounded and

CAPTURE OF THE ARSENAL AT MOBILE.

Moune, Jan. 4, 1861. stand of arms, 1,500 barrels of powder, 300,000 rounds of musket cartridges and other munitions of war. There was no defence. It is removed that Fort Mergan was

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS-ORDER OF GENE-RAL SCOTT.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., January 4, 1861. All the available force at Fort Leavnworth has been ordered by General Scott to hole themselves in readiness to proceed to Fort McHenry at a moment's notice.

THE SEIZURE OF THE SOUTHERN FORTS. New ORIEANS, Jan. 4, 1861. It is now evident from certain demonstrations, that preconcerted action among the cotton States prevails to seige the forts and areenals. Georgia is already in possession of Fort Pulaski.

Alabama to-day seized the Aresnal and Fort Morgan at

Florida is expected soon to be heard from. Louisiana is ready to follow. Meetings are being hold all over New Orleans to night. The highest excitement and enthusiasm prevails.

REPORT FROM GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., JAN. 3, 1861. Yesterday, Port Pulaski was taken possession of by

order of the Governor.

There was a report that the United States revenue ter fotoin had been taken possession of, but Gover for Brown, when he heard of it, issued an order for her return to the government,

It is generally believed that the Secession has carried

We learn from a gentleman arrived this morning from Savagrah, that the forts are in possession of Georgia State traces, and occupied by one landered and bity men, and an armorer with therty men cleaning gens.
The State of Georgia has taken possession of the United States revenue cutter on that station.

THE BROOKLYN PREPARING FOR A CRUISE. Nonrola, Jan. 4, 1861.

eay, and will commence taking in previsions to morrow. A meeting of the citizens is called at Arbitand Hall for to

EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

- Newtons, Jan. 4, 1891.

Yesterdey great excitement prevailed here to come quence of the report that four companies of soldiers a Kortress Monroe had been ordered to Charleston. Lieut, J. H. Norse has sent in his resignation.

The Brooklyn is coaling and getting ready for a cruise K is removed that her destination is Charleston.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Part april rent . Jan. 4, 1860 Ameetich of citizens has been called for to-morrow to consider measures for sustaining Major Anderson and emphorting the general government in clients to reinforce

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

BURGINGTON, Vt., Jan. 4, 1861. All the church hells were rung and thirty three guns fired to day for the Union and Major Anderson.

UNION MEETING IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

Witamorov, Del., Jan. 4, 1861.
A large Union meeting of our estimate was held at Citi a ts' Hali . 9-night. Owing to a misunderstanding of the diocts of the meeting, great disorder prevailed at first. An attempt was made to his down Dr. A. H. Grinschaw on the ground that he was a republican, but he finally obtained a hearing and made a Union speech. Resolutions were passed endorsing the course of the Legislature, and

repudiating the Missier ppi commission and secession in

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR

OF MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, Jan. 4, 1861. Covernor Jackson's inaugural address in aimost exclusively devoted to the discussion of our federal relations He says that the dest my of the slaveholding States are identical, and that Misseuri will best consult her own in-terests and the interests of the whole country by a timely declaration of her intention to stand by her sister slaveholding States, in whose wrongs she partici-pates and with whose institutions and people she sympatetizes. Mi ari will remain in the Union ro terg as the mean hope of maintaining the guarantees the constitution; but if the Northern States are distanced to put the slaveholding States on a quality, by preventing the entrance of their States into the Union, -- and persisting in nullifying and perverting the constitution in reference to slave property—then they, themselves, practically abandon the stitution, and cannot expect the South to submit to such

The Governor opposes coercion and says that the project of maintaining the government by force may lead to codrolidated despotism but never to a Union. Our government is based upon justice and equality, standing armies and mercenary soldiers, subject to the will of the Executive, connet regress a violated constitution and violated laws. The first drop of blood shed in a war of aggression upon sovereign States will result in the over

throw of the entire federal system.

The Governor has not abandoned all hope for the pre servation of the Union, but believes that by prudence and well directed efforts an-adjustment alike honorable to both sections may be effected. He opposes Congressions compremises, and says that the South can only rely upon constitutional guarantees, and to effect this end he vises the cail ng of a Southern Convention to agree upon such amendments to the constitution as will secure the just rights of the South, and to submit them to the

Northern States also for their action.

The Governor advises the calling of a State Conven tion, to ascertain the 🔖 of the people on the subject. Turning to State matters, the Governor advises the rough organization of militia to repel the invasion of

the State and protect the property of the citizens. The Governor also recommends the legalization of suspensions of specie payments by the banks.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

Dersorr, Mich., Jan. 4, 1861. Governor Blair delivered his Inaugural Address to both

houses of the Legislature at Lansing yesterday.
In discussing national affairs he denies the right of ecession; and in alluding to the present condition South Carolina says:-If it could properly be done, I presume the country generally would be willing to let that restless little nation retire from the confederacy for ever but that cannet be without admitting the right of secession to exist in all the States, and no government then remains to us, but only a voluntary association of States, dissolvable at the pleasure of any of them.

If South Carolina may of right, then may also New York and Louisana, thus cutting off the free right of way The doctrine cannot be admitted. Self-preservation, no other reason, would compel us to resist. He claim that the constitution of the United States is not a com pact or league between independent souverain States; on the contrary, that it is a foundation of a government established by the people of the Unite States as a whole, perpetual in its character, and possess ng all the elements of a sovereign power and nat He donies that the Personal Liberty laws have had the effect to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave law in a single instance, but whenever an appeal has been made to the courts to enforce that law, it has been done

He invites judicial scrutiny into the legislation of the State, and is willing to abide by the result, but is not willing that the State should be humiliated by compliance with the demand to repeal these laws, accompanied by mending that at-an early day the Legislature make it manifest to our representatives in Congress and to the country that Michigan is loyal to the Union, the constitu tion and the laws, and will defend them to the uttermost, and to proffer to the President of the United States the whole military force of the State for that purpose,

REPORTS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4, 1861. The following is a special despatch to the American, of

this city .--Governor Pickens has divided the duties of the Execu

tive administration of South Carolina among his Council thus. He appoints:--Hop. A. G. McGrath, Secretary of State. His duties wil be to regulate the intercourse with other States and

and appoint Consuls. Hen, D. F. Jamison, Secretary of War.

C. P. Hemminger, Secretary of the Treasury. W. F. Warlee, to regulate the Postal Department and the light houses.

A. C. Garlington, Secretary of the Interior. His duties will be to attend to local matters, including the militia and coast police.

The Gevernor has made the following divisions of the

executive administration:—
First.—The State Functions — Assistance of the Gove por with the exercise of his powers as now delegated, and more especially in his intercourse with the States; also arrangements with foreign Powers, as in the appointment of Consuls, negotiation of treaties and formation of regulations for commerce. For this I appoint Hoo. A. J.

Magrath. Second-The Low and War Object-For the supervision of matters relating to the condition of hostilities, the management of the military, the disposition of the troops, to receive the different ordinances of the Convention and acts of the Legislature, and as to the management of the roops in actual service, I appoint General D. F. Jami'on.

Third-The Treasury Jurisdiction-The aspervision of matters connected with the fiscal relations of the State, practical details in the raising of funds provided for by sury or durance of the convention, and acts of the Legislature not specially transferred to some of the other departments, and appoint Hen. C. G. Momminger,

Finish, the Ped Office Functionaries -Indicated by name, including therein so much of the collection of the ustems as relates to lighthouses, breys, and matters of that nature, and appoint Gen. Harten.

Fifth, Interior .- The direction of local matters with a

the State, including the militia and const police, and appoint Gen. A. C. Garlington. All is quiet here. Fort sumper has not been henjeued

as reported. Major Anderson was visited to day by his brothers is company with three gentlemen. The understanding was that the interview would take plake to their presence.

The Convention to-day appelated delegates to the

Jemes Chesnut, Jr., R. B. Rhett, Jr., R. W. Burnwell and C. C. Memmenger.
W. P. Miles was appointed Secretary to receive the re-

port of the Commissioners to Washington.

ALVICES FROM INSIDE OF FORT SUMTER

ALVICES FROM INSIDE OF FORT SUMTER, 15°TE LUT OF A LETTER FROM AN OUTERN IN POINT FUNTER, CHARLESTON HARRON, TO BUS FATIFUS.

(From the Troy Times, Jan. 3.)

Four Sustain, Evening, 16°C, 25', 1800.

Mr. Bush Frances—Before the reaches you, you will pe bably have learned that we have literally "taken farmed by the hours." Soon after sunset this evening we exactly for Mondrite, and are now established to the morpregnable fortress, where we are perfectly unapproach able, while at the mine time, we command perfectly the harbor and fort Mondrie itself. Vessols have been sent down every night and have watched us closely with a view to prevent this very move, but we have a man that is not atrial of regions bility, and who had more judgment and a better sense of duty than have ordinarily guided peligie men.

At Fort Mondrie, we could not fail to have succembed helore the large face that was probably on the point of heng languable against us. Between batteries, a classifier of riffomen and a few columns of assault, we must have been forced to have yielded, although it would not have been forced to have yielded, although it would not have been without the less, perhaps, of every man there.

Major Anderson has been delighted with the temper and spirit of this little command, not a man of which ground have imended from any struggle that might have befollen as. We are not to be toughed are: R is four times as large as Fort Moultrie, but the walls are sixty feet high, and ro landing canbe made. There is but one regret; that is, that Fort Moultrie could not have been blown up. To night, however, everything that can be desired with the level with the country at large at this step, then so landing canbe made. There is but one regret; that is, that Fort had the slightest intimation of this nove, and only one of wood force, until the moment it was executed. Our property and the families are all

sting South Carelina to the quick.

FORT SUMTER INVESTED.

The Charleston Courier, speaking of Fort Sumter, says.—All the points from which supplies can be obtained are rendered inaccessible. There is a strong guard of the Charleston Riflemen stationed at the Lighthouse on Morra's ident, even if a battery has not been erected there by this time, as was contemplated. Detachments of South Carelina troops are in possession of the peat at Fort Schman, while Sullivan's Island and Mount Pleasant, while Sullivan's Island and Mount Pleasant, while Sullivan's Island and Mount Pleasant.

THE GARRISON AT FORT SUMTER.

We have already given full details of Major Andurson, the first her manual.

Cypain, beer Rankieday, the second officer in rank, was born in Salston Spa in 1819. His father, Hon. U. F. Forbleday, renewed to Aubura the same year, and twice represented his eight in Congress during General Jackson's acridistration. Captain Doubleday entered West Found in 1838, and gracoarded in 1842. In 1835 he formed one of the army uses subled at Corpus Christi, under General Taylor, and marched with him to the Rio Grance. He here himself bravally in the battee of Sienterey, and, as an officer of Prentiss heavy lattery, made a forced march of thirdy-five miles on the night of February 23, 1847, from the Riocande Pass to the battlefield of Buena Vista, anxious to arrive in time to take-part in the action, which it was supposed Santa Anna would renew on the 24th. Being good spanish scholar, he was selected, as one of the commissioner as an by Mr. Fillmore to Mexico to investigate the Gardiner fraud. In 1855 he was promoted to a Gaptainey, and in 1856 ordered to Florida, where he remained hunting Indians until 1858, when he was sent to Fort Moultrie, where he has been ever since stationed. Provet-Captain Truman Seymour is a native of Vermont. He entered West Point in 1842, and graduated in 1846. He was immediately ordered to Mexico, and, as an officer of high artifiery, behaved with such gallantry at Churubusco as to receive the brevet of captain. He returned last spring frem Europe, where he fard spent some months. He is at the head of the list of first lieutenants of his regiment.

months. He is at the head of the list of life regiment.

First Lieutenant Theodore Talbot, a native of the District of Columbia, was appointed in 1847, from Kentucky, to a second lieutenancy—too late to participate in the stirringscenes in Mexico, in which his regiment took such an active part.

First Lieutenant Jefferson C. Davis, is an Isdianian by birth. He was a lieutenant in the Third Indiana Volunteers, which, under the command of Colonel Henry S. Lane, G vernor elect of Indiana, did good service at Buena Vista. Lieutenant Davis, for his good cendoct, received a commission in his regiment in 1848.

THE CAPTURED REVENUE CUTUER WIL-LIAM AIKIN.

Respecting the revenue cutter William Aikin, which was lately seized by the South Carolina secessionists, we have been furnished with some particulars which will

The vesel was purchased by Mr. James Cuthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, during Franklin Pierce's administration, for the purposes for which it was used at the time of its seizure by South Carolina. It was bought for the sum of \$5,000, being about eighty tons measurement, and considered one of the fastest sailers of its class in the service of the United States. The story about its being a rotten and worthless concern appears to have toundation in truth. Last summer it was laid up for repairs, which cost government about \$1,200, and on exarmanent of the William Aikin consisted of one twelve ier Dahigren brass howitzer, with a large quantity of shell, shrappel and general ammunition, besides a siderable number of Maynard's improved patent ris-small arms.

From a general order from headquarters, dated Charles-top, S. C., Dec. 31, the following named persons have been appointed Aids de Camp, with the rank of Lieu-tenant Colonel, to Governor Pickens, viz., J. Jonathan Lucas, Paul H. Hayne, R. B. Johnston, F. W. McMaster, R. S. Duryea, Abram Huguenin, John S. Greer.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CARO-

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Pickens has issued a call for volunteers under the military law lately passed by the Legislature of that State, entitled "An act to provide for the State an armed military force." This act requires the Governor to receive one volunteer company from each hatharly brigade, each company to consist, besides the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, of the less than sixty nor more than eighty-five men. If volunteers in sufficient numbers do not present themselver, the order then requires that a sufficient number be drafted into the service of the State—that is, compelling them to perform military duty. The term of their service is not stated.

W. H. Gibbes, into lieutenant in the United States army, has been appointed, by Governor Fickens, commander of the fortifications at lieutert, with the rank of Captain.

WHAT THE LADIES CAN DO. [From the Charlesten Mercury, Dec. 31.] In reply to many inquiries from fair friends, we would any that they can serve the State at present by preparing roller bandages three and four inches wide, are yards long, of long cloth. They will be acceptable to the Sur-geon General's department. It has also been suggested

COMMODORS SHUBRICK'S LATE VISIT TO CHARLESTON.

The Washington Sur says:—Commodore Shubrick's current visit to Charleston is doubtless to reclaim, in the name of the government, the revenue cutter brig recently stolen by Coste, late her commander, and delivered over to the chiefs of the scenasion movement. The Commodore is a native of South Carelina, but true to his allegiance to his country.

SOUTH CAROLINA CITIZENSHIP.

SOUTH CAROLINA CITIZENSHIP.

The following amendment of conditions of citizenship has been made to the resolution in relation to citizenship, offered, in Convention, on the 28th uit.;—

Every person, a citizen of any one of the States now contesterated under the name of the United States of America, who, within twelve monts after the date of the ordinance of secessian, shall come to reside in this State with the intention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegiance to this State, as below provided; also every free white man who shall be engaged in actual service, military or naval, of the State, or shall take an eath of his intention to continue in such service at least three monthe, unless sooner discharged henerably, and also the oath of allegiance below prescribed. Also, every free white, not a cutizen of any of the states above mentioned, who, at the date of the act of secession was residing in this State, or who, within a year from that date shall come to reside in the state with the intention of remaining, upon such persons appearing before the Court of Common Fleas and existing man and alignation practice below; also, every poers not a criticen or any of the States above mentioned at the date aforeignd, who may come to reside in the State aforeignd, who may come to reside in the State aforeignd, who may come to reside in the State aforeignd, who may come to reside in the State aforeignd, who may come to reside in the State with the intention of remaining, and may be natured. power not a cuttest of any of the States above mentioned at the date aforeignd, who may come to reside in the State with the intention of remaining, and may be naturalized as cording to the naturalization laws of the State. Thit affected or repealed the naturalization have of the United States, as accommodated to the special condition of the reates, as accommodated to the special condition of the reates, as accommodated to the special condition of the reates, as accommodated to the special condition of the reates, as accommodated to the special condition to the instances the citizens those of allegance to this State and arguestion below provided shall extend to be wife, present or future whenever she shall reade in South Carolina, and shall extend also to each this clinking that under the age of 18 years may have realizate in South Carolina. In the marger the citizensher of a worsen shall extend to any person who is not a free whole.

I do sweat, or affirm, that I will be individuant true allegiance bear to the State of Footh Ceroima so long as I may contain a citizen thereof.

As no another way.

I do sweat, or affirm, that I do resounce and forever abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every prince, potentiate, State or severeignly whatever, except the State of Scuth Carolina.

The above ordinates was signed by President Jamison James y 1.

RESIGNATIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINIANS FROM THE FEDERAL ARMY AND NAVY. First Level occups S. demen, of south Carotine, of the Point Level occups S. demen, of south Carotine, of the Remark, Nobraska Territory, has resigned his commission and is on his way home. Lieut, Janues was a volunteer in the able will be employed the Parmetto regiment, and seven through the whole of the Mexican war, having

perventions to the whole of the Mexican war, having heros past in the single of Vern Crox, and in the busiles of Contress, the pattern and the fairlist before the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant Major.

Commander Benry J. Hartstone, of Arctic farms, in corporated of the purboat Pawnee, has been detached at his own request. The reason he assigns is that he is a routh Carolinian by birth, and as his vessel may be ordered against Charleston he prefers to abandon active pervice rather than light against this native State. Some of the navel officers justify and commend this conduct upon the part of Harstone. Some don't.

Midshipman John Grimball, of Charleston, has resigned his pace in the my, and has tendered his services to Covernor Pickens.

GENERAL WOOL ON THE CRISIS.

HIS LETTER TO A PRIEND IN WASHINGTON.

Thor, Dec. 31, 1860.

My Dear Sm.—South Carolina, after twenty-seven years,
Mr. Rhett says thirty years, of constant and increasing
effects by her leaders to induce her to recesse, has declared herself out of the Union; and this, too, without
the slighest wrong or injustice done her people on the
part of the government of the United States. Although
she may have seized the revenue cutter, raised her
trememble Fulmetto flag over the United States
are, not, the Custom House, Post office, Cestle Pinckney the move, and only age or two officers, until the moment it was executed. Our property and the families are all safe here, with rix month, provisions, hospital stores, &c. The gune at Moultrie are spiked and the flag staff out

and Fort Moultrie, she so not out of the Union, nor beyond the pale of the United States. Before she can get unset their jurisdiction or control, a reconstruction of the constitution must be had or civil war encue. In the latter case it would require no prophot to forctell the result.

It is reported that Mr. Buchanan has received informally the Commissioners appointed by the rebels of South Carolina to a gottate for the public property in the harbor of Charleston and for other purposes. It is also reported that the President disapproved of the conduct of Major Anderson, who, being satisfied that he would not be able to defend fort Moultrie with the few men under his command, wisely took possession of Fort Sumpter, where he could protect himself and the country from the disgrace which might shave occurred if he had remained in Fort Moultrie. Being the commander in the harbor, he had the right to occupy Fort Sumter—an act which the safety of the Union as well as his own honor domanded. It is likewise stated that apprehensions are entertained that Major Anderson will be required to abandon Fort Sumter and recovery Fort Sumitrie. There can be no foundation for such apprehensions for surely the President would not surrender the eitheid of the harbor of Charleston to rebels. Fort Sumter commands the entrance, and in a few hours could demotish Fort Moultrie. So long as the United States keeps persention of this fort, the independence of South Crothas will only be in name and not in fact. If, however, it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which id on the process of the southered indignation of the free States would be roused beyond control. It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. In twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vongeance on all who would be intended to the control of the propie. They are already similarity of the popies. They are already similarity to discover, pleading for mount of the contended of the most presonal properties to the formation of the propies

THE SOUTHERN FORTS AND THE PITTS-BURG BIG GUNS.

The numerous reports in regard to the removal of the big guns from the Allegheny arsenal, Pittsburg, to Ship Island and Galveston harbor, have been so contradictory that we have taken some pains to ascertain the exact truth in the matter. The citizens of Pittsburg assert that the fortifications for which these guns are signed are not ready to receive them, and that the order of Secretary Floyd for their removal to the South was for the purpose of placing them in possession of the secessionists. On the other hand it is contended by the friends of the late Secretary of War that the fortifications for which these guns are designed are finished and ready for their armament. The best autherity we can have on this subject is the testimony of Brigadier General Totten, the Chief of the Bureau of Fortifications of the United States army, who says of these forts in his report of 1869:—

Shiff ISLAND FORTIFICATIONS.

who says of these forts in his report of 1859:—

SHIP ISLAND FORTIFICATIONS.

The cession of the jurisdiction from the State (Louisiana) having been obtained, operations were commenced about March last. To the end of the isscal year, the work performed had consisted in the construction of workmen's quarters, effice building, stable, smithery and storcheuse for the reception of materials, and a plank road from the wharf to the work. A pit has also been sunk for the draining of the excavations for the fortification; one hundred and ten feet for a frame work for the excavation of scarp work, foundation prepared and in place, ready for sinking to the proper level. Materials for the further operations of construction had likewise been precured.

GALVESTON FORTIFICATIONS.

Plans have been propared for a fortification on the lower sand island (at Galveston, Texas) known as Pelican Island, fronting the entrance to the harbor, and the island purchased from the State (Texas) and jurisdiction over it obtained.

Added to the above statement we have the verbal testimony of an experienced officer of the United States army, who says that it will be from eight to ten years before the forts referred to can be ready to receive their armaments.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 26, 1860. Alabama-The Cotton States Cerfrom Mintesippi-His Audiented Position-The Bill to Arm the People-The Concention Bill-The Alleged Opinion of ex-Orief Justice Ruffin-The State Ready to Society if

Since my last communication to you a number of inteesting and important events have occurred in our midst, On the 26th inst. the Legislature gave audience to the Commissioners from Alabama, Measus, Smith and Garrett, The members of the two houses met in the Commons Hall, when the Commissioners were introduced to them and the large assemblage of gentlemen and ladies present by General Ransom, the Chairman of the Committee Arrangements. Mr. Garrett responded, in behalf of Mr. Smith and himself, by reading a long address setting forth the grievances of the South and the grounds upon which Alabama justified her determination to withdraw from the Union. He declared, with much emphasis, that the secession of that State is "a fixed fact;" that nothing could alter her determination but the prompt and un equivecal action of the North, assuring the people of the buth of its settled, fixed, unalterable purpose to come its warfare upon their rights, and its intention, in future, to respect and execute the Fugitive Slave law. My settled onviction is that the stubborn, relentless, mad fanaticism of the black republicans has driven the cotton States beyond the point of compromise or adjustment, and that the country is on the brink of dissolution and ruin. Let any reflecting man recur to the depletable condition of things prior to the formation of our present ntional constitution, and he can easily foresee what will be the consequences of a discuption of the con-coment which now binds the different sections together. But let black republicanism proceed with its mudasas and folly, and its reckless propagators and leaders will wake up too late to the awful and disastrons termination or their fanatical purposes. For the destruction of this great republic, and the annihilation of the hopes of man through out the world, they will be held responsible, and the exccrations of posterity will pursue them.

was present on the occasion to which I have referred, as Commissioner on the part of Mississippi. He did not speak, having submitted his communication to the lag alature in writing. It strikes me that there is something strange and inconsistent in this whole business. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Cabinet. I presume to be a sworn officer-sworn to support the laws and constitu tion of the United States-yet he loves her post at Washington city and course to this place to persuade the people of North Carolina to co-operate with Messagippi in breaking up the very government which he is sween to support, and of which he is a prominent officer, and from which he is drawing a heavy solary. There are nearly of our good people with cannot reconcile the inconsessency of this thing are who think that Mr. Thompson and better been at his post in Washington, guarding the funds and money of the go vernment under his control from the pilicre's who seem to have appropriated such a liberal share to their own private uses. The frend in his department has pro-

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior,

private uses. The frend in his department has produced considerable sensation have and the convention is just selling hold on the public mind that this is, at present, the mest eccupt givenment or the lace of the carth. And is there not the strongest reason for so believing when we see such a stupendow frant committed under the eyes of the public officers at Washington. The two houses of the Lagislature have given their members "holiday" until the 7th of January next. The bill appropriating \$100,000 to arm the people of the State passed its second reading in the Commons, and an effort was made by the friend of it to press it through a third reading, but they failed. I have no doubt the bill will be passed very soon after the members reassemble, but there is more difficultly about the Convention bill. There is aftering opposition to it, not because our people are not ready and determined to defend their rights against the aggressions of the North, but because they think the Legislature has the power and is competch to do everything that is necessary to protect our rights in the Union. They insist that the convention is not necessary for anything but the act of secession; and those who advocate the measure (or most of them) concede that they are not in favor of secession for existing canses, nor are the people of the State. There is another difficulty. Sime of the measure for most of them) concede that they are not in favor of secession for existing canses, nor are the people of the State. There is another difficulty. Sime of the measure for most of them content in insist that a bare majority of each house can pass the bill, whilst there are many who exitend, on the content in insist that a bare majority of each house can pass the bill, whilst there are many who exitend, on the content in insist that a bare majority of each house can pass the bill, whilst there are many who exitend, on the content in insist that a bare majority of each house can pass the bill, whilst there are many who exitend, on the content in

plain and express. The first clause of the first section of

"No convention of the people shall be called by the General assembly, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General

thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly.

The words are as broad and comprehensive as they possibly could be made. Well, when the constitution declares that "no convention of the people shall be called," &c., does it mean that some convention of the people, &c., may be called by a bare majority. It is absurd, and makes the constitution stuffity uself.

The very set just of calling a convention by a bare majority, in the face of the express provision of the constitution, would be an act of revolution, which the people would not approve. If the advocates of the bill attempt it, their act will be met at the threshold with opposition. The emergency of the occasion is no justification for a palpable violation of our own fundamental law. It see that one of your correspondents, in referring to this

North is determined not to do us justice—when the one and a haif million of our friends in the Northern States despair of the defeat of black republicanism, or even should the present Congress adjourn without giving assurance that additional guarantees for our rights under the constitution will be provided, the people of North Carolina will be prepared to act with promptness and with a resolute determination to maintain her rights and protect her honor at all hazards. Our people are a conservative people. They are attached to a constitutional Union. They have already suffered much rather than resort to any act which would sever the ties that connect them with their countrymen of the North. But this cannot continue much longer. This state of things must cease, and justice must be done by the North, or there is no hope that our people will longer respect the relations which they new bear to the general government or value this Union. I speak what I know. Black republicanism must recode from its acts of wrong and entrage to us, or every barrier of national conservatism in the South will be broken down, and North Carolina will go hand in hand with her Southern sisters to secure that safety and independence out of the Union which are denied her int. By doing justice promptly the North may save the Union and avert the appalling dangers which are ahead; but unless they do there is no earthly hope. Will your people sleep on until the awrid consequences of their own madness break, with all their horrors, upon them?

THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL BIG GUNS.

THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL BIG GUNS, THEIR PEACEABLE REMOVAL TO THE SOUTH.

[From the Pittsburg Post, Iec. 29.]
The work of bringing those huge Columbiads from the areenal was commenced yesterday, and by evening six or seven had been delivered on the wharf, after being hauled through the city on huge timber wheels. Quite a crowd assembled on the levee in the afternoon, and watched the guns as they were taken on board the Silver Wave by a platform constructed for the purpose, but no demonstration was made to prevent their being placed on the boat. The Silver Wave will take all she can carry, and the Marengo the remainder, forty-six guns. Capt. M'Callum, of the latter boat, has secured a derrick boat to facilitate the loading, by swinging the heavy guns from the wharf to the boat, on which there is deck from for all.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUNS.

deck room for all.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUNS.

To Ship Island, near the Balize, mouth of Mississ/ppi:—
21 ten inch Columbiads, 128 pounders.
21 eight inch " 64".
4 iron guns. 32 "

4 iron guns, 32 "
To Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas:—23 ten inch Columbiads, 128 pounders.
48 eight inch "54 "
7 iron guns, 32 "
In all one hundred and twenty-four guns, one broadside of which would throw five tons of balls.

COAT OF ARMS UNDER THE NEW SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Biazons.—Gules, on a sattire argent, between a sheaf of rice in chief, two hogsheads, dexter and sinister, and a cotton bale in base, or, as many etoiles of the field as states in the confederacy; around the escutcheon a garter acure, bearing the device. "Our Union is Power."

Great.—Around the work of a paimetto tree, proper, rathics noise or armed gules.

Supporters.—In plantation garb, two Africans proper.

Motto.—'Noil me tangere.'

Supporters.—In plantation gare, two Africans propers.

Metto.—'Nolime tangere.'

TRANSLATION.

Guler (vermillien) is adopted in the field as the first and most henerable of all the colors in heraldry; it signifies that the bearer stakes his heart's blood in defence of his cause. The four charges, rice, sugar, tobacca and cotton, denote the wealth of the confederary; and the metal or (gold) in which they are theretard, typines there great stopes as the representatives of prof. The attire is the symbol of strength; and the croice charged on it signify the slave States, united in defence of their rights.

The Great, as the badge of South Carolina, indicates her having headed the great revolution against oppression.

pression.

The supporters remind us where lies the whole foundation of the great fabric, viz.—African slavery,
in all scals, medials, paintings, banners &c., the catire
arms should be used; but in coins, the "face" should
be a simply the garter and cautokor, with their "daying"
and charges; on the reverse side, the creat also in a garter
wearing the "motio."

THE SOUTH AND FOREIGN AID. [From the Savannah Republican, Sec. 28.] The argument is frequently used, to show how little we have to fear from secession, that France would be the allies of the South, because of the identity

of the interests of our producers and their manufacturers. We have never placed the slightest polanoe in such an timipation, and we believe it will be far is ster to achiev tempetter, and we believe it will be lia-a pessition by our own exertions than to of a Fower with which there might some entangling alliances. The tene of countries indicate that they will keep the North and the South light their own the North and the south hait their own in article in La Press, of baris, bec. is the sentiments entertained by the Frencare only what we expected, and we fee appointment or regret. There are pies and stout hearts here to carry as three and when the ceasion calls them forth wanted. The time is approaching who existly to see them fall into line; the next of our troubles are dead, and we have and which, guided by the light of the United States, will incomplish a present that and let the third of

chains interests, where our property will be receptized as such an our rights-records.

We impel with submines in the contemplation of a disrupted them which has accomplished such good to mankind. We can see in its destruction outling to rejoice over. It was the formation of our infinites, and its bands were concented with their blood; hely and patriotic men perfected it, whe and good men respected it, and the inheritance comes cown to as consecution by every holy inspiration that God has given us.

It is not, therefore, with gladness that we greet this excession, it is a painful accessity that compose us to advit a disclution see the cut we greet this excession, it is a painful accessity that compose us to advit a disclution see the cut y ments of according our rights; and yet, painful as it is, we cannot see any way to avoid it, consistent with the digesty and hence of our state. The little is not of our seeking, but we're none State. The lift e is not of our seeking. But we are a the kes willing to most it. Our State should now with translandy present with decision, and show sister flates that she will respond to all our hopes.

ALABAMA.

LIST OF COMMISSIONERS TO OTHER SOUTHERN STATES. LET OF COMMISSIONERS TO OTHER SOUTHERN ST.

E. W. Fettis, to Mississippi.

A. F. Ronkins and F. M. Gilmer, Jr., to Varginia.

J. W. Garriet sand R. H. Smith, to Nerth Carolina.

John A. Elherer, to South Carolina.

John Gill Shorter, to Georgia.

E. C. Bulleck, to Florida.

John A. Wunston, to Louislana.

J. M. Colhorn, to Texas.

J. L. M. Curry, to Maryland.

Tavid Clopton, to Delaware.

L. P. Walker, to Tennessee.

F. F. Fiele, to Kentucky.

Tavid Hubbard, to Arshusas.

William Cooper, to Missouri.

William Cooper, to Missouri.

THE VOTE FOR DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVEN-Sixteen counties in Alabama have been heard from, fif-teen of them have elected secusion delegates, and one only, Coses, has gone for Union. Beyond the shadow of a doubt Alabama has elected her delegates more than three-fourths for immediate secession.

PENNSYLVANIA. BLACK REPUBLICANS ASKING.